

## Data Sheet

<b>USAID Mission:</b>	Bolivia
<b>Program Title:</b>	Democracy
<b>Pillar:</b>	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
<b>Strategic Objective:</b>	511-001
<b>Status:</b>	Continuing
<b>Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:</b>	\$2,500,000 DA; \$3,500,000 ESF; \$3,500,000 INC
<b>Prior Year Unobligated:</b>	\$0
<b>Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:</b>	\$0
<b>Year of Initial Obligation:</b>	FY 1992
<b>Estimated Completion Date:</b>	FY 2004

**Summary:** USAID's program to increase citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system includes a mix of technical assistance and training for criminal justice system reform, a more representative Congress, and improved local governance.

### Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

#### FY 2003 Program:

A more representative Congress (\$2,500,000 DA). Technical assistance will foster better relations between Congressional representatives and their constituents by increasing the representatives' ability to respond to constituent interests and concerns. The diverse nature of the new Congress reflects the myriad political and development issues representatives must address. The prime implementer is the State University of New York.

Improve local governance (\$3,500,000 ESF). Technical assistance is intended to support municipal governments to strengthen their role in Bolivia's development, and will focus on citizen participation, which has remained at very high levels due in large part to USAID-developed participative methodologies. Chemonics International (prime).

Implementation of the Code of Criminal Procedures (CCP) (\$3,500,000 INC). USAID will continue support to implement the new CCP, which has been in full effect since June 2001. It is expected that the new CCP will continue to reduce delays in the administration of justice. Management Sciences for Development (prime).

#### FY 2004 Program:

No obligations are planned in FY 2004. A new program in support of the Bolivian democratic system will start in FY 2004 as described in Strategic Objective No. 511-XXX.

**Performance & Results:** As a result of USAID assistance, there have been about three oral trials per day throughout Bolivia since the implementation of the new CCP. This is in contrast to the previous system where trials were conducted under the written, inquisitive system, which was highly conducive to corruption and delays due to the lack of transparency and efficiency. The CCP has contributed to the democratization of justice with more than 1,300 citizens having gone through the selection process for citizen judges from June 2001 to June 2002. Twenty five percent of those were selected to preside over oral trials. These citizen judges serve during trial cases along with a technical judge. Justice system efficiency has also improved under the new CCP; whereas, in the past, the typical criminal case took more than three years to process. Cases are now being processed from investigation to sentencing in less than a year.

Citizen satisfaction with municipal government remained high according to the 2002 data from the Democracy Values Survey (DVS). The latest DVS data demonstrated dramatic differences between USAID supported municipalities and the average Bolivian municipality in terms of satisfaction with

municipal responses, citizen demands made on local governments, and public participation in budget meetings. In 2002, two USAID-sponsored pilot efforts to improve women's participation in municipal meetings to discuss the annual budget and work plan also yielded impressive results. Women's participation increased from 18 to 63 women out of a total of 118 participants, in one case, and from 24 to 106 women out of a total of 132 participants in the other. The model will now be integrated into all of USAID's municipal participation efforts. In 2002, USAID provided assistance to 175 municipalities nationwide through a network of municipal associations and sub-regional organizations.

The USAID-sponsored internet portal for Bolivian municipalities has recently been officially adopted by the Ministry of Municipal Development and the National Federation of Municipal Associations as their primary instrument for providing municipal information and communication via the internet. The portal is on the verge of launching an important on-line auction of municipal supplies, which will make the acquisition of these supplies less expensive and more transparent. If successful, these auctions have the potential to generate revenue for sustaining the portal.

This year's congressional elections brought about a large-scale (77%, or 121 out of 157 Congress members) turnover in the Congress. USAID's legislative strengthening program adapted successfully to this transition and continued to provide an important vehicle for improving the relationship between district representatives and their constituencies. During the period prior to elections, several constituent outreach methodologies were developed and tested, including public hearings, regional caucus or brigade meetings, and encounters between the single-member district Deputy with constituents. An important accomplishment has been the official recognition by the Congress of these USAID-developed participation instruments. The USAID-supported program promoted their approval during the previous Congress, which enabled full implementation after the elections.

Continued progress under this program will mean that by the end of 2004, there will be increased citizen support for the Bolivian democratic system, including the judicial branch, legislative branch and municipal governments. Single-district representatives will be holding frequent meetings with their constituents to be more responsive to their needs; up to 35 such encounters will be held each year by 2004. Citizens will be participating more actively in municipal meetings, with up to 17% of the population participating in meetings to discuss their municipalities' annual operating plan and at least 50% of the population expressing satisfaction with the performance of their local governments. The judicial branch will have greatly improved the efficiency of the justice system by greatly reducing the time to process criminal cases, down to less than a year, from investigation to sentencing. More than 60% of the population will be aware of the new, improved criminal procedures code.

## US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Bolivia

511-001 Democracy	ACI	DA	ESF	Plan Colombia
<b>Through September 30, 2001</b>				
Obligations	6,588	19,662	10,245	2,000
Expenditures	5,518	13,829	8,200	0
Unliquidated	1,070	5,833	2,045	2,000
<b>Fiscal Year 2002</b>				
Obligations	3,974	2,500	3,940	0
Expenditures	0	3,519	1,410	0
<b>Through September 30, 2002</b>				
Obligations	10,562	22,162	14,185	2,000
Expenditures	5,518	17,348	9,610	0
Unliquidated	5,044	4,814	4,575	2,000
<b>Prior Year Unobligated Funds</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
<b>Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA</b>				
Obligations	3,500	2,500	3,500	0
<b>Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003</b>				
Obligations	3,500	2,500	3,500	0
<b>Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA</b>				
Obligations	0	0	0	0
Future Obligations	0	0	0	0
Est. Total Cost	14,062	24,662	17,685	2,000